



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 25, 1921.

HEARST'S ANIMUS.
OUTLAWRY OF RAILWAY MANAGERS.
RECORD OF CONGRESS.
SHOE ON OTHER FOOT.
THE NEW CONGRESSWOMAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 8546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and E. E. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 113 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—173 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 38—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 163—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 433—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

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No. 8

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Hearst's Animus

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From young boyhood the writer has endeavored to obtain the fullest information on any subject, particularly those affecting the rights and interests of the working people and the people generally. He has read the newspapers and the magazines representing all points of view whether favorable or antagonistic. His observations, both in articles and editorials or in oral expression, have shown to all the diversity of the course of reading. In recent years, however, he has declined to purchase any of the Hearst publications, and has read only such portions of them as have been brought to his attention.

Opinion, point of view, is the right of all men and must be respected and safeguarded; but when a publication or a series of publications such as Hearst's, are bent upon controlling institutions, movements and men, or if unable to control them, to destroy them,—that is a matter not of expression and point of view, but utter perversity.

For years Hearst personally, politically and through his newspapers has undertaken to control the labor movement and those who speak for it. When Hearst aspired to the presidency of the United States he had his representatives meet and confer with the president of the American Federation of Labor with a view of chaining him to his Presidential chariot. This he declined. When Hearst was candidate for Governor of New York, the same process was tried.

When it has dawned upon him that the people declined to follow the fortunes or misfortunes of Hearst's political aspirations, he has by every conceivable means endeavored to undermine their influence and destroy them.

So he has begun a repetition through his newspapers of the slanderous and contemptible attacks upon the character and work of the president of the American Federation of Labor and his associates. His real enmity is not necessarily against those officers of the labor movement, but the hope of minimizing or eliminating the American Federation of Labor itself.

And what has Hearst done for labor that places him in the position of the guardian and mentor of the American labor movement?

When he was a member of Congress he attended not more than two meetings of the Committee on Labor of which he was a member, absenting himself from all its other sessions during the period of his term of office, two years. In the strike of the Printing Pressmen of Chicago he was the most relentless antagonist of all the publishers in that city. In the Boston Newsboys' strike for better consideration and treatment at the hands of Hearst's Boston paper, he supplicantly appealed to the president of the American Federation of Labor for support; and he finally beat the boys into submission. The strike of the newsboys of New York was practically a repetition of the same situation.

In the mechanical department of his newspapers, requiring expert skill, he has operated a "union shop," and this evidently for his own financial advantage. In all else, he has assumed the position that all who are employed by him owe him not only industrial service but political subservency. That he has not received the latter to the extent that he desired is due to no failure on his part to demand it.

In view of all the utterances and the attitude of William Randolph Hearst and his newspapers,

we deem it a duty to labor as well as to the public generally to make this brief reference to Mr. Hearst's effort to dominate or destroy the American labor movement and those who have been its respected and trusted defenders and exponents.—American Federationist.

A HOME FOR BOYS.

By Archbishop Edward J. Hanna.

The most interesting thing in the world is the growing boy. Interesting because his future contains infinite mystery; interesting because of unexpected development; interesting because in his heart and in his brain lie all the possibilities, all the hopes for the future. As the boy is today so will the world be tomorrow.

It was this thought that gathered together some three years ago a little band of men, prominent in every walk of life, and formed them into a league consecrated to the care particularly of the homeless boy.

The experience of the past had taught these thoughtful men that our home institutions were turning back into the life of our cities hundreds, yea thousands of boys who needed education, guidance, aid and protection. The problem of finding for them a fitting home, of placing them in the right social and moral environment, of developing them for their rightful place in the community was indeed a most urgent as well as a most serious question.

Nor did it escape these friends of the boy that in the past the men who had affected most the destinies of our country often came from the strays and waifs of life.

A central office was established and a splendid, kindly man was put in charge of the work. By his efforts reports were obtained from our institutions and every boy coming to the city was placed in touch with the organization. Employment was obtained, a suitable home procured, school opportunities given, social contact with fine men secured. But there was still lacking a home for the poorer boy, especially for the beginner whose earnings were necessarily small.

This home was bought and equipped through the efforts of Father Townley, who labored wisely and well until broken health forced him to retire. Then the whole task of looking after the interests of boys, especially of boys who needed guidance, was given over to Father McElroy. He has approached the work with a new intelligence and a new spirit, and his enthusiasm has caught the generous heart of San Francisco—and San Francisco is rallying to the need of the hour with an ardor seldom known, even in this bountiful commonwealth.

The Pageant and Carnival to be held in the Civic Auditorium on April 2d promises to be the greatest manifestation of public interest ever shown in behalf of the penniless boy, and the proceeds will enable Father McElroy not only to free his home from debt, but will furnish him with the means of enlarging the scope of the work and of being able to say to the people of the City of St. Francis that there is no poor, deserving boy in our vast city who has not a fitting home and opportunity to show forth the best that he possesses.

The union label, card and button assure better living conditions for the children.

IRISH RELIEF.

Trade unionists everywhere in Northern California are volunteering their services for the campaign to raise \$150,000 in the Northern California district for the relief of the starving, homeless, stricken children, women and men in Ireland.

The campaign, which is non-sectarian and non-political, but solely humanitarian, is being conducted by the Northern California Branch of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland. Headquarters have been established in the Santa Fe building, 601 Market street, San Francisco, with William H. McCarthy, president of the Pacific Coast League, and Liberty Loan and war relief worker, as chairman, assisted by Harry R. Bogart, former manager of the Associated Charities and director of Red Cross drives.

Although the intensive campaign for funds has scarcely gotten under way, already many generous contributions have been received and forwarded to the American Committee for Relief in Ireland, with headquarters in New York, which, in turn, has forwarded them to the committee of Philadelphia Quakers now in Ireland personally directing the distribution of funds, food and clothing among the suffering of Ireland.

Labor men are confident that the trade unionists of Northern California will do their share toward raising the \$150,000 which has been decided upon as the quota for the district.

Every labor organization in Northern California is being appealed to by letter to see that every trade unionist in their respective jurisdiction does not fail to contribute his or her mite for the poverty stricken people of Ireland.

An appeal from the trade unionists of Belfast to the organized workers of the United States is being widely circulated in labor circles in Northern California and is producing results in the way of generous contributions from organized wage earners.

The Central Labor Council of Greater New York and many of the officers of the American Federation of Labor and affiliated international unions have indorsed the campaign for the relief of the starving women and children of Ireland.

William McAdoo, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover and many other men of national prominence are supporting the campaign. In San Francisco the campaign is receiving the active support of prominent clergymen of all denominations, Federal and superior judges, social workers and labor leaders.

On the campaign committee are such labor men as Daniel C. Murphy, president of the California State Federation of Labor; P. H. McCarthy, president of the San Francisco and California Building Trades Councils; John A. O'Connell, secretary and legislative agent of the San Francisco Labor Council; M. J. McGuire, business agent of the Boilermakers' Union, and Andrew J. Gallagher, former secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council.

While it is the intention of the directors of the campaign to see that every person in the district is personally asked to contribute for the relief of the people of Ireland, it is suggested that people should not wait to be asked but should forward their contributions to Northern California headquarters, 601 Market street, San Francisco. All checks should be made payable to the American Committee for Relief in Ireland.

OUTLAWRY OF RAILROAD MANAGERS.

Nothing quite as brazen as railroad managers' contempt for law has been witnessed for a long while. They are unblushingly defying a statute written following their dictation, and they threaten to bring chaos to the transportation industry and disaster to the Nation by adhering blindly to a policy that is unmitigatedly discreditable.

The country is being flooded with propaganda coming from the offices of the Association of Railway Executives that seeks to create an opinion that the serious plight of the railroads is directly the result of large and unearned wages being paid to workers. A two-fold purpose is back of this campaign. The rail managers seek to justify their criminal and autocratic treatment of the wage question and also divert attention from waste and graft that have brought many railroads up against imminent bankruptcy. If the public can be persuaded that workers are responsible for diminishing net operating revenues it will be less inclined to inquire into the actual management of the carriers, and that will enable those who have been looting the properties to get away with their swag.

The utter falsity of railroad statements is proven by official records of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In a recent memorandum prepared for the Senate the following facts are revealed:

In 1919, under Government control the operating expenses of all Class I railroads were \$4,419,988,750. In 1920, when the roads were under private control for ten months and under Government control for only two months, the operating expenses totaled \$5,810,970,021. The increase under private control was \$1,391,000,000. And that increase was not caused entirely by advances in workers' wages.

The highest estimate made of the cost of the wage advance granted by the Railroad Labor Board is \$60,000,000 per month. The estimate is much higher than the actual increase paid. But, accepting that figure for comparison, it develops that the total increased wage burden imposed upon the railroads for 1920 was not more than \$480,000,000. This leaves an unexplained deficit of \$911,000,000. What became of it? It did not go to workers, that is certain. It was not invested in construction and maintenance. Where did it go?

The answer is that private operation is wasteful, inefficient, extravagant and frequently criminal. Following the return of the roads to private control, with a guarantee of dividends from the country, the railroad managers launched upon an orgy of reckless waste and dissipated an increased earning power under higher freight rates—the highest rates in the history of the Nation.

These tabulations, prepared by an unbiased Government agency, should set at rest for all

time the libelous charges of railway managers that Government control of the railroads was not efficient. By every test that is honestly made, the Federal administration demonstrated its superiority over private management.

The fact that private operation expended a billion more, excluding wage increases, than was required for Federal operation, seems to demonstrate the manifest benefits of the latter plan. All the lying the roads are now doing will not change an essential fact. The public may be misled by propaganda and its judgment may for a time be deficient and defective, but in the long run truth will overtake fiction and then there will be a showdown and an accounting.

For twelve years before the war the railroads used the Interstate Commerce Commission as an alibi for their delinquencies. Then Federal operation was made a scapegoat for the incompetency of the managers. Now the employees are blamed for everything. It is the same old play, with a slight change of action.

JOHN D. SPLITS WITH UNCLE SAM.

The greater part of John D. Rockefeller's income for 1920 will probably go to the Government through the operation of the income and sur taxes, according to the Hackensack, New Jersey, Record. The Record roughly estimates Rockefeller's gross income for 1920 at \$43,000,000.

"No one outside the Treasury Department, however, need take any great satisfaction in the situation," the Record continues.

"With all due regard for the use Mr. Rockefeller makes of his wealth, which is on the whole beneficial, it must be admitted that it is far better for 20,000 families to get \$2000 apiece, or for 10,000 to get \$4000 apiece, than for one family to get it all. It would be better socially.

"Also, provided the practice of stock investment were spread around along with the money, it would be far better economically. The 10,000 or 20,000 families, by pooling their savings, could provide capital for big undertakings just as Mr. Rockefeller does, only democratically, without any dangerous centralization of power.

"The tendency is in that direction now. The ownership of big corporations is diffused more widely among the people. Many great fortunes are piling up, but along with them is developing the system which will pull them down, through progressive income and inheritance taxes. It is not likely, therefore, that the next generation will have any Rockefellers."

The surest way for America to develop \$2000 incomes and to develop capitalists among its citizens is through saving and safe investment. That way is open to all. The only steps needed are to set aside a certain sum from each pay check and put it into safe, profitable, remunerative government savings securities. These are on sale day in and day out at all post offices and most banks.

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RECORD OF CONGRESS.

During the session of Congress that expired by limitation on March 4th, more than 10,000,000 words, occupying about 5000 pages of the Congressional Record, were used in debate. The actual work accomplished can be set down in a few lines.

The moral of this demonstration is that when Congress is requested by the people to grant relief from intolerable conditions the members fill up the pages of the Congressional Record with pretty speeches intended for home consumption. It is only when Big Business puts in its requisitions that those ponderous and loquacious bodies get into action.

Those 5000 pages of words constitute Congressional action on the appeals of farmers for legislation that would save them from disaster; the workers' earnest request that something be done with the problem of unemployment; the demand of leading women's organizations that there be consideration for women and children.

The few words devoted to accomplishment record the raid on the treasury by the railroads, the immunizing of coal profiteers from punishment, and the appropriation of large sums to perpetuate militarism.

When Congress convened members from agricultural states, without regard to party, got together for the purpose of securing the enactment of remedial legislation. A bill to revive the War Finance Corporation was passed, but not a bushel of wheat has been sold as a result of its operation. This measure, it will be learned, is actually for the benefit of large profiteering corporations that seek to exploit the suffering millions of Europe as they have been exploiting their own countrymen. So far as the farmers are concerned, nothing has been done to help their bad situation.

Absolutely nothing has been done towards lessening unemployment. It was not until an epidemic of typhus fever was threatened that an immigration act was rushed through Congress. It was killed by a pocket veto and hordes of refugees from Europe continue to flow through the Atlantic ports.

The Sheppard-Towner maternity bill was defeated on the plea of economy. At the same time members voted themselves an increased allowance for mileage and clerk hire.

A bill regulating coal profiteers got as far as the committee and there it remains, and there it probably will remain until public sentiment is more definitely reflected by the legislative mind.

The statement has been made before, but it will stand repetition, that when a special interest is seeking subsidies or relief, Congress quickly and blithely gets down to business and yields it. But when the farmer, the worker or any other plain, ordinary citizen, in large groups, come knocking at the halls of legislation, they are met with a speech and promises made to be broken.

This was what the people got from the last Congress, and there is no reason for a belief that they will fare better in the next one.

VICKERS ILL.

T. C. Vickers, local representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who recently returned from Washington, D. C., where he attended a meeting of the executive board of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is seriously ill at his home in Marin County.

M. ZEISS

HAVE YOU TRIED OUR SPECIAL LUNCHEON?

FINEST CHOCOLATES IN THE CITY

Corner Sixteenth and Guerrero Streets

MADAM JEANNE JOMELLI.

A conservatory of music and art, giving both short and long courses and issuing diplomas of credit in music, languages and fine arts, with the celebrated grand opera star, Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, as director, is to be opened in San Francisco. The immediate headquarters of the new school will be at the Hotel Richelieu on Van Ness avenue, where Mme. Jomelli now has her studios and where additional space has been arranged to accommodate the various branches to be taught.

The general principles of the school will be based upon those of the Paris Conservatory with which Mme. Jomelli was formerly connected. The courses taught will include elementary, intermediate and advanced classes in French, Italian and Spanish, story writing, public speaking, dramatic art and various elementary musical studies as well as individual instruction in singing, piano, violin and 'cello playing. A series of public concerts and lectures will be given during each season.

The faculty of the conservatory will include a number of nationally prominent instructors who are being assembled as rapidly as possible in order that some of the classes can be started this spring. It is expected that the conservatory will be in full operation in time for the summer session. The first classes to start will be the French.

Mme. Jomelli favored organized labor a couple of years ago by singing at our Lincoln Day celebration in the Civic Auditorium.

Mme. Jomelli is known both as a teacher of international standing and also as the former leading prima donna of the Metropolitan and Manhattan Grand Opera Companies of New York, the Royal Grand Operas of Paris and Brussels, and the Covent Garden Grand Opera of London. She was a personal pupil of the famous Marchesi of Paris.

BASIC WAGE CRITICISED.

The Department of Commerce publishes a report by Trade Commissioner Ferrin, located in Australia, on the opposition of a basic wage scale in that country. The department summarizes Mr. Ferrin's report as follows:

"Despite the fact that the payment of the new basic wage and the system of child endowment would cost the Federal Government more than \$4,860,000 a year, it has failed to satisfy the service, and discontent still prevails in all departments. Meetings of protest have been held by government employees in Melbourne, Sydney, Perth and elsewhere.

"The employers claim it falls short of the admittedly minimum amount that will permit of a reasonable standard of comfort, that the compromise basic wage of £4 was discarded and a lower wage fixed, and that the equitable principle of equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex, was not observed."

It's a long lane that has no turning, remember in these pessimistic days.—Forbes Magazine.

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SOVIET TREATMENT OF UNION PRINTERS.

According to an official document received in this country, members of the Moscow Printers' Union are great sufferers under the prevailing political and industrial conditions in Russia. The document is in the form of "an appeal of the Printers' Union in Moscow to the international proletariat." It declares it is the last trade union organization that has remained faithful to the independence of the trade unions and their separate existence as a class organization, and believes that it is absolutely necessary to carry on a campaign of discussion amongst the proletariat against the political, economic and administrative monstrosities practiced by the party in power. The soviet government, as is well known, has suppressed all methods of publicity which is inimical to the interests of the communists, so the union printers of Moscow have taken this method of informing the American working class respecting the conditions of the Russian trade unionists, oppressed by the bolshevist government. For taking a position in opposition to the communist methods, for conducting this battle of principles, the communists hate the printers in a manner surpassing even their hatred for the bourgeoisie and the landlords, at present non-existent in Russia. We print the following extracts from the appeal of the Moscow printers to show to what extent repression has succeeded under the Lenine-Trotsky regime:

"The communists decided to punish the printers severely, especially because it was impossible for them to oppose the opinion of the workers in other industrial branches to the opinions held by the printers. The party in power would without doubt have met with defeat in a free assembly where the two points of view—that of the communists and that of the opposition—were given a fair field of contest. It was for this reason that the party in power was compelled to have recourse to meetings under the auspices of dissimilar organizations which were nothing but self-styled representatives of the proletariat; real representation has not existed in Russia for a long time. At these meetings the speakers fulminated against the printers. In this manner the 'general conference' of the printers of Petrograd was organized and 'unanimously' adopted a resolution against the Muscovite printers.

"The value of the 'unanimity' of these organized conferences, during which, under the menace of terrible reprisals, the representatives of the proletarian opposition are deprived of the possibility of telling the truth, is well known to every Russian worker. For this reason the government journals lodged the senseless and stupid charge of fomenting strikes against the Printers' Union. The printers have struck less than any other group of workers in Russia, thanks to their firm and solid organization. The workers in many other branches of industry, on the contrary, driven by despair, have declared numerous strikes. They saw no other way to improve their conditions. These conditions drove the majority of the Muscovite printers to the same extremity, but the movement was usually arrested by the officials of the Printers' Union. On the other hand, the organizations of the polygraph operators, and with them the ten printers' centers throughout Russia, did nothing but unnerve and stupidly irritate the

workers. They gave but a strictly formal attention to the conditions, they criminally neglected the questions of the food supply and wage scale of the printers, who, starving, were impelled by their misery to the last limit of patience.

"It is therefore clear that it was certainly not the administrative council of the Printers' Union that instigated the strikes.

"For more than a month the communists fashioned public opinion with the aid of their monopoly. They lied and calumniated without shame. Finally during the night of June 17th, they arrested all the members of the administrative committee of the Printers' Union and all other officials of the union holding important positions with the exception of those who had the time to hide themselves. On the morning of June 18th the offices of the union were occupied by a detachment of government troops, and every one who for any reason whatsoever had displeased the communists was arrested.

"In the meantime the private lodgings of the employees of the union were searched.

"This new act of violence against the working class aroused the indignation of all the printers in Moscow. They understood perfectly that the administrative council represented the executive organ of all the members of the union, especially because it was elected, contrary to the councils of all the other trade unions and the organs of the government, by universal suffrage.

"Some of the workers struck and demanded the release of the imprisoned trade unionists. The masters of the situation employed against the strikers the same measures that the bourgeoisie in every country would like to apply but have never dared to. The strikers were deprived of food. Under present conditions, when the workers are underfed, this was the most rigorous weapon that could be used. At the same time the government placed under arrest the alleged strike leaders. These two measures attained the end desired by the government: the strikers went back to work, and perhaps, under the pressure of similar measures, they will soon be even forced to vote resolutions condemning the men who up to the present have been their leaders. But the hatred of the Moscow printers for the authors of

this shameful punishment will not be lessened thereby; on the contrary, it will increase day by day, and a small amount of free atmosphere would suffice to chase the inquisitors away from the printers.

"In addressing themselves to the international labor movement, the striking printers declare that, crushed by brutal physical force, they appeal to the only force which still preserves for them a moral significance, the moral power of the international labor movement. The striking printers assert that they can demonstrate to the international labor movement that they are right and not the communists.

"The striking printers declare that the new administrative council of the Printers' Union, which has been superimposed upon them by force, has no influence and no authority over the great mass of the workers, whose entire sympathy and friendship, on the contrary, are with those who are in prison, the former officials of the Printers' Union of Moscow."—Typographical Journal.

FEDERAL MEDIATOR HERE.

Captain C. T. Connell, Federal mediator for the United States Department of Labor, arrived in San Francisco Tuesday and held a conference with the electrical workers on strike against the Great Western Power Company in the hope of ending the controversy.

Some two weeks ago Connell, whose home is in Los Angeles, was here and made an investigation of the electrical workers' strike against the Great Western Power Company as a protest against a wage reduction of \$1 per day.

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BELONGS TO ANCIENT ROME.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Anti-unionists hark back to the time of ancient Rome, when the few believed they were ordained by the gods to rule the many, declared Andrew Furuseth in a debate on "The Open Shop" with Walter Merritt, attorney for anti-trade union organizations in New York.

"Strictly speaking," said Furuseth, "there is no such critter in our industrial jungle."

The seamen's executive declared that "to debate such a term standing by itself is futile," and he treated it as part of a policy "which may or may not be in furtherance of evolution based upon principles fundamentally Christian and American."

The unionist traced the workers' historic fight for equality from the Roman period down to the present time, and developed the point that man's first struggle was on the religious field, then on the political field and now on the industrial field.

"Substantially," he said, "there was in the Roman period but two kinds of men. The master—the heaven born—who was sent from the gods to govern, to teach and to pray. To the master class—the heaven born—the worker was about the same as the domestic animals are to us. And so, at about the time of the Nazarene there was, roughly speaking, about 7 per cent of free men—men sent from the gods—and about 93 per cent slaves, or at best freed men. Into this society—autocratic in religion, autocratic in the state and autocratic in industry—a society in which equality and freedom of all who had the shape of man was unthinkable, came the Nazarene with his teachings.

"The human family was taught to look upon itself as one brotherhood, being equal to each other, as having equal right to what God had given, as being equally free, as being equally responsible to their God and to each other for their conduct and their actions.

"Such a concept was in fundamental opposition to things that were. It was an attack upon the then existing society in all its aspects.

"It took some 1300 years of struggle, carried on by organizations based upon religious discontent, to compel an unwilling world to give acceptance on the religious plane to this fundamentally revolutionary ideal. When finally adopted—about 1650—men began to think and to ask why not in the state? And there began a struggle to extend the Christian ideal in and upon the political field, and the struggle was carried on by political organizations based upon political discontent. As part of this struggle we find the American War for Independence. The peace at Vienna, the Holy Alliance, the insurrections of 1830, 1848 and 1860.

"The principle being admitted, the Christian ideal moved on to the industrial field and now seeks to transform it into its own image. Religious organizations to conquer the religious field, political organizations to reconstruct the political field, it follows that the industrial field

must be reconstructed through organizations industrial in their nature.

"The labor question, or the labor struggle, is the Christian ideal seeking to enter upon the industrial field to transform it into its own image.

"Through the creation of corporations that control the nation's resources this power seeks to prevent any general organization of labor through the so-called American plan. This plan is borrowed from the feudal magnates of Europe, invented by them and imposed upon a helpless people some 200 years before Columbus found the West Indies. This power seeks to segregate labor into groups which can be cajoled, chloroformed or bludgeoned into submission.

"This power resurrects the tribulation power, invented in Rome to protect the weak against the strong, and they, the strong, now use it against the weak. They go to Rome also for anti-combination laws and in order to apply them here they set up and so far they have succeeded in maintaining that one American freeman may not associate himself with one or more other American freemen to do together what each may do by himself alone; that the labor power of man is property, while they know perfectly well that this is a legal fiction and that in fact the labor power of man is the man and that man cannot be bought or sold here since Appomattox.

"By controlling wages this power determines whether the toiler shall marry or not. By controlling hours it determines how often the toiler shall see the wife and children, if he hath them. In other words, it is in his home, it sleeps with him in his bed, sits with him at his table, follows him to his trade union through detectives, follows him to the polls and would control the preacher's sermon when he goes to church.

"The power of kings were as nothing compared to this, and the so-called 'open' shop is an impor-

tant part of this by isolating the individual; the 'American plan' is part of this by isolating the group.

"As an expression, the 'open shop' is a misnomer. Standing by itself it would not be worth discussing, but as a link in a chain with which the money power is seeking to bind the American working people, it is of such importance that it ought not to be given the support of patriotic men, not even for a moment. It is a fraud, but so cunning and plausible that it is dangerous to human freedom and a hindrance to Christian evolution."

RESISTS WAGE CUT.

Foundrymen in Des Moines, Iowa, attempted to cut wages of their iron molders and now they have a strike on their hands.

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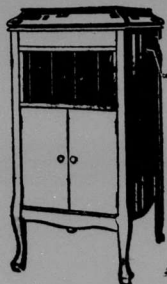
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1921.

Newspaper stories being published just now say that the Kaiser's dream of world dominion dates back to his accession to the throne. Such stories do not harmonize with his habits of everyday life, where he has been constantly pictured as a nervous, impetuous, domineering individual without any patience whatever. It is hard to believe that an individual of the character the Kaiser is now said to be in the stories mentioned could wait patiently for thirty years before starting out to accomplish his purpose. True, it was a wise course to pursue, but nervous, impetuous men seldom act wisely where long processes of preparation are necessary. We would like to believe the stories, but find it impossible because they do not appeal to reason.

That the demand for the cigarmakers' union label in San Francisco is not what it should be is clearly indicated by the small membership of the local union of that craft. The membership is not 25 per cent of what it should be in a city with the union population of this city. If the trade unionists who smoke will demand the union label on their cigars the membership of the Cigarmakers' Union will be greatly increased. It is a positive shame that so many non-union cigars are sold to men who earn their money under union conditions. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the workers to increase the demand for their own label while allowing the label of other crafts to go unnoticed. This is a wrong policy and one that should be promptly corrected. Take this to heart and start right.

The Labor Council, at its meeting last Friday night, very promptly and effectively put the crusher upon the efforts of a few self-serving advocates of destruction to organize an unemployed army for the purpose of promoting their crazy-patch doctrines. One of the proponents of the scheme is a fellow who for more than a decade has been striving to establish himself at the head of some such institution, partly for personal benefit and partly for the purpose of promoting his revolutionary policies by preying upon the misfortunes of those who happen to be unemployed. The Labor Council last Friday night not only condemned the scheme but recommended to affiliated unions that they refuse to listen to the committee which has been canvassing local unions in an effort to get financial and other assistance for their scheme.

Shoe On Other Foot

During the past several years, while prices were constantly soaring, here and there a union was unscrupulous enough to violate contracts in order to get an increase in wages that would enable the membership to keep body and soul together, and the enemies of organized labor condemned the entire movement without stint for these really rare violations and attempted to use them in an effort to prove that the workers have no regard for contracts solemnly entered into between employers and employees. There is no disposition whatever in the labor movement to sustain or support organizations in violating their agreements under any circumstances, but it is held that a violation on the part of employers is even more vicious because the motive is different. In the case of the union it is generally an effort to relieve distress that causes the act, while in the instance of an employer it is all too frequently an effort to satisfy greed. Both, however, are to be condemned, yet there is not now much noise being made about employers breaking agreements entered into in the past which are not now advantageous to them, and forces that have been thundering to labor on law observance and contract obligations are silent when big business ignores law and breaks pledges that are intended to maintain industrial peace. These buccaneers, booted and spurred, are today violating law, smashing wage agreements and repudiating solemn compacts with the Government itself.

The first general move was made when the railroads asked the Railway Labor Board to set aside certain labor provisions of the Cummins-Esch act, which the railroads so strongly urged. The purpose of the request was to have a clear field for wage reductions and not be hampered by such details as proving their case to the board or permit employees to have a voice in the proceedings.

The railroads were told that they must obey the law. Then they began wholesale wage reductions—doing the very thing the Railway Labor Board said they should not do without a hearing before the board. To evade the law the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad was placed in the hands of a receiver, on application of a bank. Federal Judge Sibley appointed the president of the road the receiver and the first order issued by that official, with the sanction of the court, was to cut wages 50 per cent. A strike followed this flouting of the law, which the public is ignorant of and which may be used as a precedent by other roads and other courts.

The meat packers entered into an agreement with their employees and the Government to run until the war was ended and peace was officially declared. In 1919 the packers asked the Government to extend the agreement for one year after peace was declared. This was done and now the packers smash the agreement, destroy arbitration machinery that operated so successfully, reduce wages and lengthen hours.

While there is nothing new in the law-smashing, contract-breaking tactics of these modern Captain Kidds, the silence of those who are continually advising labor is sinister.

Has big business sufficient "pull" to cause certain newspapers to overlook its anarchy?

The organized workers believe in orderly procedure and they must maintain this policy.

The chaos that big business favors cannot justify workers in abandoning methods that are supported by the experience of man.

Temporary gains, through treachery and deceit, are futile before the long, steady pull of intelligence, order and a cool head.

These truths are fully understood by the great mass of organized workers even if big employers of labor are ignorant of them, and the unions that set aside their moral obligation to live up to the terms of contracts entered into are scarce indeed.

Conditions have changed only slightly so far as the cost of living is concerned during the past year, but already the shoe is on the other foot and reports daily show that employers in large numbers are breaking their agreement. It does truly make a difference whose ox is gored.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Those who favor Soviet Russia are constantly complaining that its opponents, that is those who do not believe in the principles and policies of the Soviet, have not reliable information upon which to base their opinions because they have no means other than the capitalistic press from which to get their information. At the same time these same radicals are loud in their shouts as to what they know about conditions in Russia under the Soviet regime. They surely have no better sources of information than have those who are disgusted with things in Russia. We have talked to two men who were in the intelligence department of the American army in Russia and each bitterly condemns the Soviet based upon practical experience in the country, and these are men whose honesty cannot be questioned. The truth of the matter is that the American people generally know so much about Sovietism and its advocates that they want nothing whatever to do with either the one or the other. Each is impossible.

The Education Committee of the State Senate has frowned upon the attempt of the San Francisco Evening School Teachers' Association to kill the part-time education law by so amending it as to make a joke of it. They failed to receive the approval of any other organization of teachers in the city because it was so apparent that the amendments were intended to benefit the evening school teachers rather than the students of the State. About the only organization of employers brazen enough to support the proposed amendments was the California Metal Trades Association. It was opposed by labor organizations generally as well as by school authorities of all descriptions, and the Senate Committee members were not impressed with the weak arguments set forth in favor of the unreasonable amendments. The part-time law has not been in operation long enough to have demonstrated either its merits or defects, and naturally reasonable human beings believe that it should not be altered until experience has demonstrated the wisdom or necessity for so doing.

The people of the State of California have consistently voted against prohibition, the latest decision being rendered last November, yet there are those in the State Legislature who are doing everything possible to defeat the will of the people and put through a drastic measure calling upon the citizens of this State to enforce a law they do not want, to spend their money to make sycophantic slaves of themselves by bowing to the desires of those who are always trying to compel other people to live according to the dictates of fanatical meddlers. The action of the Assembly last Friday, however, indicates that there are enough members in the lower house to block the designs of the meddlers and acquiesce in the decision of the voters. The prohibitionist is always unreasonable, and in this instance it seems that their tactics are beginning to goad the people to a point where they will ultimately kick the entire program of the long-haired crowd into the discard. Every indication is that the trend of events is in that direction. The people are getting very tired of being told on every occasion "Thou shalt not" by a sour-minded, kill-joy group of cranks.

WIT AT RANDOM

A physician claims to have restored two patients to sanity by pulling their teeth. When they see the bill they may go crazy again.—Pittsburgh Sun.

Minister—Would you care to join us in the new missionary movement?

Miss Ala Mode—I'm crazy to try it. Is it anything like the fox-trot?—Chaparral.

"Aren't you afraid America will become isolated?"

"Not if us farmers keep raisin' things the world needs," answered Farmer Cornloss. "The feller that rings the dinner-bell never runs much risk of bein' lonesome."—Washington Star.

Peter Thompson went to visit his son in Montreal. It was his first visit to the city, and the young man showed him all the sights, concluding with an ascent of Mount Royal. In a burst of enthusiasm young Thompson said:

"See, father, isn't it wonderful down there?"

"Well," said his father, "if it's so wonderful down there, what did you drag me up here for?"—Selected.

"It was a case of love at first sight when I met Billy."

"Then why didn't you marry him?"

"I met him again so often."—The Bulletin (Sydney).

"Maud is sorry now that she took Jack's ring back to the store to be valued."

"Why?"

"The jeweler kept it. He said that Jack hadn't been in to settle for it, according to his promise."—Boston Transcript.

Mother—Who ever taught you to use that dreadful word?

Tommy—Santa Claus, mama.

Mother—Santa Claus?

Tommy—Yes, mama, when he fell over a chair in my bedroom on Christmas eve.—Life.

Wife (pleadingly)—I'm afraid, Jack, you do not love me any more—anyway, not as well as you used to.

Husband—Why?

Wife—Because you always let me get up to light the fire now.

Husband—Nonsense, my love! Your getting up to light the fire makes me love you all the more.—Quoted by the Watchman-Examiner.

"You did me a favor ten years ago," said the stranger, "and I have never forgotten it."

"Ah," replied the good man with a grateful expression on his face; "and you have come back to repay me?"

"Not exactly," replied the stranger. "I've just got into town and need another favor, and I thought of you right away."—Detroit Free Press.

"Say, buddy, do you remember when we were over there they used to tell us that when we got back nothing would be too good for us?"

"Sure, what about it?"

"Well, they told the truth."—The American Legion Weekly.

"Aren't people queer?" queries R. J. M. "A married friend buttonholed me this morning and poured into my ear a choice bit of scandal. 'But don't let it go any further, Bob,' he ended.

"No, certainly not," I said. "But how did you happen to hear it?"

"Oh, the wife, of course," he answered. "She's just like all women—can't keep a secret."—Boston Transcript.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE STEADFAST-ONE.

The world may laugh to see me fall,
But mother won't!
The world may deem me weak or small,
But mother won't!
The crowd may say, if I, some day,
Succeed in winning, that I won
Through luck or in some shameful way
That all but fools and knaves would shun,
But mother won't!

The world may cavil at my song,
But mother won't!
My friends may sneer if I go wrong,
But mother won't!
The child that claims my love and she
That gave me all her heart, one day,
May some time lose their faith in me
And mercilessly turn away—
But mother won't!
—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

OPPORTUNITY.

They do me wrong who say I come no more
When once I knock and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door,
And bid wake and rise to fight and win.

Wail not for precious chances passed away,
Weep not for golden ages on the wane;
Each night I burn the records of the day,
At sunrise every soul is born again.

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped,
To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb;
My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,
But never bind a moment yet to come.

Though in mire wring not your hands and weep,
I lend my arm to all who say: "I can,"
No shamefaced outcast ever sank so deep
But he might rise and be again a man.
—Walter Malone.

TWO ORPHEUMS FOR THIS CITY.

With completion of the Junior Orpheum Theatre at Golden Gate and Taylor street, San Francisco will have two Orpheums operating every afternoon and night.

Construction on the new theatre soon is to start. Excavation work nearly is completed.

The Junior will be called the "Golden Gate." Like others of the Junior Circuit it is to be named for the avenue on which it faces.

Its proximity to Market street will be especially convenient for the throng which frequents that popular thoroughfare.

The Golden Gate will be conducted after the policy of the Junior Orpheum Circuit. The Orpheum—on O'Farrell street—will continue to fill its customary niche in the city's evening life.

Junior Orpheums throughout the Eastern territory of the Orpheum Circuit now are presenting specially selected pictures and the same high-class vaudeville which always has been offered in Orpheum theatres. Usually the Juniors play five acts.

The shows are continuous, running from approximately eleven in the morning to eleven in the evening. A popular demand is catered to by these theatres for the prices are hardly more than those of the ordinary picture show and at the same time five acts are offered with the feature picture. Thus a show of unusual length and one possessing all the elements which the modern amusement seeker desires, is furnished.

And all the while the Junior is in operation, the present Orpheum Theatre will continue the same entertainment it always has offered.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The March meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 was held last Sunday in the Labor Temple. The roll-call of officers showed all present with the exception of Sergeant-at-Arms T. M. McGown, who was absent on account of sickness. Deposit of thirty-two cards and withdrawal of twenty-seven last month left the total number of members of the union at 1267, according to the membership statement. Propositions for membership were received from Alexander A. Campbell, Theodore Popkin, John A. Roche and Emil J. Sackman, Ernest Hipp, Emil V. Larson and Owen E. Olney (journeymen) and Avon H. Brody (apprentice) were initiated. Proposed amendments to the constitution, introduced at the February meeting, which, if adopted, would have created a new office and designated certain duties of present offices, were rejected. On recommendation of the Committee on Future Wage Scale Negotiations, "That in future wage scale negotiations of No. 21 but one scale committee shall serve the union in both the newspaper and book and job branch of the organization," the union concurred and instructed the president to appoint the scale committee. Messrs. Eugene Donovan, Robert A. Fleming, Arthur S. Howe and Peter J. Cotter were chosen to serve in this capacity. Alexander Kassnikas was expelled for ratting. Charles W. Cullen, general agent of the United Hatters of North America, addressed the union on the importance of purchasing only union label goods. He also gave a detailed statement of the efforts of hat manufacturing concerns to destroy the Hatters' Union by means of litigation and the securing of heavy damages; also by specious propaganda among the retail merchants of the country. He stated such efforts had been unavailing in the past and would continue unavailing if trade unionists would lend their moral assistance by demanding the union label and refusing to buy articles that do not bear evidence of such goods having been produced under decent conditions. Delegates Louis Borkheim and E. E. Lowe, who represented the union at the Fresno

convention of the Pacific Slope Typographical Conference, reported the proceedings of the convention in detail.

Sure signs of spring: J. J. ("Casey") O'Rourke of the "Bulletin" Chapel has announced himself as a Progressive candidate for delegate to the International Typographical Union convention to be held in Quebec next August. Another aspirant for the honor is William McKnight of the "Chronicle" Chapel. Both candidates have been training for the race for some time, and declare themselves fit to make a long, fast run. Rumor has it that others are preparing to enter the contest, but so far have made no official announcement.

There will be a meeting of the Progressive Club of San Francisco Typographical Union in Federation Hall, Labor Temple, Sunday, March 27, at 2 o'clock p. m. Every members of the union is invited to attend.

The Meese Printing Company, who succeeded the E. C. Hughes Company a few years ago, has been taken over by Charles M. Burrows, John E. Houston and Frank L. Seward. The new firm will operate under the name of Burrows & Houston, Inc., and will be located at 147-151 Minna street. Frank L. Seward, who for the last year has acted as superintendent for the Leighton Press, will be manager of the firm. The concern will be placed on a strictly union basis, and is open for all kinds of advertising and business literature printing. Leigh A. Holman has placed a new model C. Intertype in the Burrows & Houston plant and will do composition for the trade. Mr. Holman was formerly connected with the Leighton Press, where he operated a type-setting machine. Both Mr. Holman and Mr. Seward are well known among the printing trades of San Francisco and Oakland, and their friends wish them all success in their new venture.

Hiram C. Hinds, a member of Typographical Union, died at his residence, 127 Central avenue, Friday, March 18. Mr. Hinds was a native of Illinois, aged 56 years. The funeral services were held last Monday at 1 o'clock in Park Masonic Hall, under the auspices of Park Lodge of Masons. Interment was private.

Mrs. Josephine Scott, wife of J. M. Scott, under-

Granat Bros.

The Treasure House of the Mission.

2248 Mission St.

Bet. 18th and 19th

Constantly employing 50 Jewelry Craftsmen
Specializing in designing fine Jewelry, re-
modeling Old jewelry and Watch Repairing

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST FOR HEALTH FOR SALE AT ALL GROCERS

JOINT ACCOUNTS

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

CLEARANCE SALE

of Scattered Lots in Berkeley

50% REDUCTION

THAT MEANS 50% REDUCTION AND IN SOME CASES MORE. THIS IS A GENUINE TRUE STATEMENT OF FACTS. THESE SCATTERED LOTS MUST BE CLOSED OUT—IT'S A FORCED SALE—THEY ABSOLUTELY MUST BE SOLD. ALL ARE GOING AT MORTGAGE OR LESS. HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET A BUILDING SITE AT HALF UNDER THE MARKET QUOTATIONS ON ADJACENT PROPERTY AND AT THE SAME TIME BE ABLE TO PAY FOR IT AS YOU CAN.

And Mr. San Franciscan

ALL THESE PIECES HAVE KEY ROUTE OR S. P. ELECTRIC TRAIN TRANSPORTATION.

Just Note These Prices

Curtis Street near Sonoma; all street improvements in; 35x100; original price, \$1050; reduced price, \$500.

McGee Ave. near Rose Street; all street improvements in; 40x100; original price, \$1200; reduced price, \$500.

Santa Fe Ave. near Key Route Blvd., street work and water in; 35x100x136 wide in rear; original price, \$750; reduced price, \$350.

Sacramento Street near Bancroft Way; all street improvements in; 25x79; original price, \$750; reduced price, \$375.

One-half acre; 200 feet frontage on Franklin Street near Key Route right of way; no street work; original price, \$2200; reduced price, \$900.

Corner Virginia and Franklin Streets; street work and water in; 98x200; original price, \$3950; reduced price, \$1775; will subdivide.

Sacramento Street between University and Addison; all street improvements in; original price, \$35 per front foot; reduced price, \$20 per foot.

Main Street near Pomona Ave.; all street improvements in; 33x92; original price, \$1600; reduced price, \$363.

Key Route Blvd. near Dartmouth St.; all street improvements in; 31x124; original price, \$800; reduced price, \$341.

61st Street, Oakland, near Sacramento; street work in; 50x93; original price, \$1200; reduced price, \$500.

WASTE NO TIME GETTING IN TOUCH WITH ME. AT THESE SLASHED PRICES THEY WILL GO FAST.

SEE

N. B. MYRAN

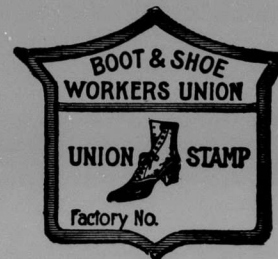
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PHONE LAKESIDE 1600

1440 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union
Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President/
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

went an operation for eye trouble at St. Luke's Hospital last week. Friends are hopeful of her early recovery.

Binghamton Typographical Union No. 232 is circularizing the jurisdiction with the following letter, under date of March 17:

"Some papers throughout the state and country are publishing fake dispatches to the effect that some of the members here have gone to work in the struck shops. One hundred and forty men came out one week ago Tuesday and are out solid today. None have asked for their old sits in these so-called 'open shops,' but many have been approached and have refused to listen to this bunk.

"We are a unit and will remain so. When we have whipped the opposition we will notify you.

"Please give this matter all the publicity possible through the press of your locality and notify all unions in your vicinity.

"Yours fraternally,

"JOHN H. WALKER, Sec.-Treas."

John Wilson writes from 261 Fairfield Road, Droylsden, near Manchester, England, February 28, 1921:

"Old age pension check for four weeks ending January 29 received, for which accept my thanks. The advance in the pension will be very acceptable, I can assure you, and has just come at the right time. I can certainly make good use of the extra money. I am pretty well at present—the gout has disappeared." Mr. Wilson is a member of No. 21 and has been a resident of Droylsden for some time.

At a brief session of the dance committee following the general meeting of the Joint Committee on Closer Affiliation Wednesday night it was reported that arrangements for the grand forty-four hour entertainment and ball to be given by the committee celebrating the inauguration of the forty-four hour work week were practically complete. The ball will be given in Native Sons' Hall Saturday night, April 30, and prospects are it will be the event of the year in printing circles. Of course, you will be there, along with the rest of us.

SCHULBERG GOING HOME.

It became known this week that Selig Schulberg, member of the Waiters' Union, will be sent to Moscow as the official representative of the local branch of the American Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with Russia, to attend the international conference to be held shortly in Moscow.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco Unions died during the past week: William Holsten of the coopers, William Pierson of the molders, Martin (Bud) Brennan of the molders, Christopher Spork of the locomotive firemen, Edward J. von Moos of the stablemen.

Unless you are polite you miss a lot of life's joy.—Forbes Magazine.

COMPANY "UNION" FAILS.

In discussing the so-called "Federal" plan of company "unions" attention is called to the power of the management, by Nellie Swartz, chief of the Bureau of Women in Industry, New York State Industrial Commission.

Under this form of company "union," in one New York department store, the house of representatives is composed of workers, the senate is composed of managers and workers and the cabinet is composed of representatives of the management. If the cabinet vetoes a measure it can not be passed by the two houses. This system is declared to be "industrial democracy" by some writers, but Miss Swartz says:

"If the scheme really aims to establish democracy within the store, it fails under the 'Federal' plan because the body that really determines the policy is the cabinet—that is, the management."

NO STRIKE PANACEA.

"There is no panacea for industrial disputes," says Edward D. Jackson, chief mediator of the New York Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. He includes the Kansas "can't-strike" law when he says:

"Clearly the way to industrial settlements is not through any one of these plans. All of the various schemes point out the fallacy of a blanket plan for all of the industry, and more surely that the approach lies through each industry working out its particular problems, first, locally, and then gradually on to a national scale.

"Research study and diffusion of industrial relations information should reduce the amount of industrial disturbances and promote the regularity of industry. Upon all such efforts of research and education the way to industrial peace would seem to lie most clearly."

FORAGING FOR TALENT.

Martin Beck, president of the Orpheum Circuit, sailed Tuesday for Europe aboard the Cunard steamer, Aquitania. In addition to visiting London, Paris, Brussels and Rome, he will tour England, France, Spain and Italy personally to canvass those countries for leading English and continental vaudeville attractions.

The president also plans to enlarge the number and scope of the circuit's European offices. Beck is accompanied by his wife and Earl P. Sanders of the circuit's general booking offices.

Regarding Martin Beck's European tour, Charles E. Bray, the Orpheum's Western representative in San Francisco, who has acted for Mr. Beck on several similar trips, said:

"Mr. Beck knows there are a number of prominent vaudeville artists in Europe who may be available for America and his keen knowledge of vaudeville's needs enables him to secure them. I predict he will provide his wide circle of vaudeville patrons with attractions of which no vaudeville circuit heretofore has been able to boast."

Little coughs often lead to large coffins.

ATTEMPTS TO END STRIKE.

Federal Mediator William H. Urmey, acting under instructions of the Secretary of Labor, is trying to bring about a settlement of the tunnel workers on strike for union wages and conditions on the Hetch-Hetchy water system. Urmey has held several conferences with the city engineer, president of the Board of Public Works and representatives of the Tunnel Workers' Union. He hopes to be able to adjust the differences.

ECONOMICAL LAUNDRY CO.
3314-24 Army Street San Francisco
Phone Mission 654
UNION LAUNDRY FOR UNION PEOPLE

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Raymond R. Castle

Dentist

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Phone Market 5725

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BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

You Can Get It at

SCHLUETER'S

Mission's Largest Household Dept. Store
STOVES AND BABY CARRIAGES
2762 Mission Street, between 23rd and 24th

KEYSTONE CREAMERY

HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS
AT REASONABLE PRICES

TRY US!

2002 Mission St.
Near 16th Street

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SHOES

THE HUB

SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St., Near Valencia

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Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

Independent of the Trust

Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.

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Insist upon your druggist supplying you *Payko Wine of Pepsin*.
Do not accept substitutes.

DRUGGISTS WHOLESALE SUPPLY CORPORATION
246-256 Mission Street - San Francisco, Cal.
PHONE SUTTER 1062

Quality First
**UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY**

Telephone Market
1721

Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting, Held March 18, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cooks' Helpers, J. C. Hagerman, vice Alfred Price. From Glass Blowers No. 22, John Monaghan. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Cigar Makers' International Union, acknowledging receipt of donations and thanking the unions for same. From the State Board of Education, acknowledging receipt of Councils' resolutions.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Waterfront Workers' Federation, with reference to the attitude of the Hind-Rolph Company against the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, and requesting the assistance of the Council. From the Culinary Workers' Joint Board, requesting a boycott on the Mead's Catering Company.

Referred to Label Section—From the Utica Trades Assembly, with reference to the unfair attitude of the firm of H. H. Cooper & Co., clothing manufacturers.

Referred to Vice-President Hollis—From the Committee of Arrangements for the carnival in aid of the Working Boys' Club, requesting the attendance of delegates on March 21st.

Referred to Elevator Operators' Union—From Eagle's Hall Association, with reference to the wages paid its operators.

Referred to Secretary—From the Board of Health, with reference to the wage scale of elevator operators and if it has the endorsement of this Council.

Report of Executive Committee—The request of the Stable Employees' Union for a boycott on the stable of Nathan & Sons, 108 Jackson street, was referred to the secretary for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment. The request of Cooks' Helpers' Union for a boycott on the Mission Dairy Lunch was referred to the secretary for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment. The matter of the Jewelry Workers with reference to their differences with Samuel's Company was referred to the secretary. Recommended that the communication relative to the unemployed situation be filed and the affiliated unions refuse admission to the representatives of this particular organization. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Hatters—Requested a demand for their label. Butchers—Are placing cards in the butcher shops, stating they do not handle Chinese meat. San Salvadore Market unfair. Cigar Makers—Requested a further demand for the Cigar Makers' label. Culinary Workers—Have settled their differences with the Mission Dairy Lunch, 16th and Valencia.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that the Legislative Agent be requested to give his best endeavors to promote the passage of Senate Bill No. 397, to create a hydro-electric power commission and enable municipalities to co-operate in providing power for municipal and manufacturing purposes. Carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Nominations for Member of Executive Committee—Henry Boyan, Electrical Workers No. 151, Harry McDowell, Cooks No. 44, were nominated. Method of Election will be by roll call at next meeting of the Council.

New Business—Moved that bill referring to penalizing citizens who do not vote be endorsed; amendment, that it be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee; amendment carried.

Report of the Hall Association—Was read and referred to the Labor Clarion.

Receipts—\$657.00. Expenses—\$236.00.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held March 16, 1921.

Meeting called to order 8:10 p. m. by President Brundage, with all officers present but F. E. Lively, S. W. Snyder, J. N. Baker, E. G. Buerher and J. Frankenstein.

Credentials—Received from Metal Polishers No. 128, Garment Workers No. 131, Cigar Makers, Barbers No. 148, Musicians No. 60 and Moving Picture Operators. Moved and seconded the credentials be received and the delegates be seated.

Reports of Unions—Machinists report on can strike; also gave interesting talk on conditions of can strike; ask delegates to refrain from buying can goods. Hatters report that their general organizer look up all the stores of scab hats in the city. Bill Posters report Bro. Cullen appeared before the local in regard to union-made hats; local going to see that their members are wearing union-made hats; Rosenthal's resort of El Verano, Rincons, Columbians, Killarneys and the Irish Relief Fund are unfair to local. Garment Workers report business slack; request the delegates to demand San Francisco union-made overalls. Cracker Bakers report the National Biscuit Co. of Oakland have closed their doors. National is still unfair. Cigar Makers report that they hold a special meeting tomorrow night; they are expecting trouble with local firms; trouble is prevailing all over the country in their craft; ask a greater demand for union-made cigars; have found an unfair firm using their label, but was stopped by the local. Glove Workers report business slack; Carharts have closed their glove factory; local have been notified that wages are going to be reduced 10 per cent on April 1st; Moss Glove House will organize when they have a demand for the union label. Upholsterers No. 28 report business is good. Continental Bedding Co. is unfair; the mattress shops practically cleaned up. Casket Makers report business is good; all members working full time; agreement expires April 19. Painters No. 19 report waiting news from arbitors; general president attended the meeting; painters of the Northwest have compromised on their reduction; trade starting to pick up; looking for a good year for the Painters; Bro. Coakley gave an interesting talk on union labels. Tailors No. 80 report business good; ask for a demand for union label when buying clothes. Box Makers report business slack; going to fight Standard Box Co. and Nucoa Co., which are unfair to the local. Agitation Committee report progress in regard to purchasing frame. President instructed the committee to attend the meetings when notified. Trustees report favorable on bills, same to be paid.

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RANKIN'S CANDIES

At the Cigar Stand

"GOBS" and "BARS"

Phone Valencia 4745

J. Rutishauser

Exposition Auto Supply Co.
TIRES AND ACCESSORIES

Open evenings and Sundays until noon

Cor, 21st & Valencia Sts.

San Francisco

Phone Market 3285

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UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET Near Mission Street

Furniture and Carpets Repriced Lower!

There has been a drastic reduction in the prices of Bed Room Furniture, Dining Room Furniture and Bedding, as well as on Carpets, Linoleum and Rugs. Come in and see the new values. They look like the old days before prices went high. Pre-war values in all departments.

Furnish a Home on Your Credit
Your Word's Good

M. Friedman & Co.

271 POST STREET, NEAR STOCKTON

Quality Home Outfits on Credit

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street

at Twentieth

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE

CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

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526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Federal Reserve System

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.

PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1920

Assets	\$69,878,147.01
Deposits	66,338,147.01
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,540,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	343,536.85

At the Big Red Clock
and the Chimes



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JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

Phone Kearny 2017 715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco
All Watch Repairing Guaranteed Store Open 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturday Included

REPAIRING

The One Price Jewelry Store
Everything Marked in Plain Figures

A. Wetholdt has been newly elected to the Board of Trustees, to take the place vacated by S. W. Snyder.

New Business—Moved and seconded that the secretary send a letter to various clubs not using the Bill Posters' label. Moved and seconded that the secretary draft a letter to the Irish Relief Fund in regards to non-union posters. Moved and seconded that the secretary send a letter to the Moss Glove Co. instructing them that the section has notified the locals to demand union label gloves. Motion made and seconded that a committee of two be appointed to go before the Hall Association and ask permission to place signs in the different meeting halls. Motion made and seconded that the secretary send a letter to all hat stores requesting them to have union-made hats. General Organizer Cullen of the Hatters spoke on the general labor movement of the country. Also gave a good talk on the union label, card and button, which he said is the duty of organized labor to patronize.

Bills—Labor Clarion, \$1.30. **Receipts**—Dues, \$47.00; Label Agent Fund, \$16.72. **Disbursements**—\$1.30.

Being no further business to come before the Section, the meeting adjourned at 10:20 to meet again on April 6, 1921.

You are urged to demand the union label, card and button.

Fraternally submitted,
HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

GROWTH OF TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

The International Labor Office of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, has recently published statistics of the growth of the trade union movement of the world, covering the period from 1910 to 1920. These statistics include all countries, excepting Russia, regarding which no reliable information exists, and China, Japan and other Asiatic countries, where the trade unions as yet have obtained but little hold.

It appears that in the countries covered by these statistics there were in 1910 10,835,000 members of trade unions, which number in 1914 had grown to 13,220,000, and at the end of 1919 it reached the figure of 32,680,000.

A comparison between 1910 and 1919 for the several countries shows the following growth:

	1910	1919
Great Britain	2,400,000	8,024,000
Germany	2,900,000	9,000,000
United States	2,100,000	5,607,000
France	977,000	2,500,000
Italy	817,000	1,800,000
Belgium	139,000	750,000
Holland	154,000	625,000
Denmark	124,000	360,000
Sweden	115,000	339,000
Norway	47,000	144,000
Finland	15,000	41,000
Switzerland	75,000	224,000
Spain	41,000	211,000
Austria	200,000	772,000
Hungary	86,000	500,000
Czecho-Slovakia	100,000	657,000
Rumania	8,000
Canada	120,000	378,000
Australia	302,000	628,000
New Zealand	57,000	100,000
Serbia	7,000	50,000

ESCH GETS JOB.

Former Congressman Esch, who fell before the American Federation of Labor non-partisan political policy last fall, has been appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission by President Harding. The salary is \$10,000 a year. The appointee was a member of the House for 22 years. He is a lawyer and lives in La Crosse, Wis. He is credited with being joint author of the Cummins-Esch railroad act, passed last year.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

California is nibbling at the military training pudding. New York has been eating of the dish for four years. California may therefore be interested in New York's experience.

In 1916 New York passed a law requiring all schoolboys 16, 17 and 18 years of age, unless specially exempted, to take military training not more than three hours a week under a military training commission. The next year all boys of the specified ages, whether in school or not, were required to take the training.

How has it worked out? There was trouble from the beginning. The boys don't like the act; the teachers don't like it; the employers don't like it, and the taxpayers don't like it.

The New York Reconstruction Commission, composed of representative citizens headed by Abram I. Elkus, on April 10, 1919, unanimously recommended the repeal of the training act, declaring that the existing system, in addition to other vices, "creates a false and temporary obedience." "A training for a high type of citizenship and good physique," says the commission, "can be attained better through other methods. The chief of these methods are physical education and summer camps."

The fight against the law is only now reaching its climax. On October 7, 1920, the State Superintendents' Council unanimously recommended "that legislation be secured whereby military training, if continued, be transferred entirely to the State Education Department." In the latter part of the next month, the New York State Teachers' Association unanimously voted in favor of legislation putting all health work directly under the State Education Department and "eliminating entirely the present Military Training Commission and its work." Two weeks later, the Associated School Boards and Trustees of New York, representing the business end of school administration, unanimously voted "that the provisions of the military training law be repealed so far as they apply to boys who are in attendance in the full or part-time public schools of the State." Repudiation of a measure by the school authorities could scarcely be more complete.

The pressure has finally become overwhelming, and the Military Training Commission has issued a regulation which exempts from training all boys attending schools which meet the requirements of the State Education Department as to physical training. The commission, however, retains its grip on the luckless lads (85 per cent of the whole number, according to the commission) who have left school. Hon. John B. Mullan, chairman of the Senate Committee on Affairs of Cities, has accordingly introduced a bill abolishing the Military Training Commission.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the New York situation is the all but universal condemnation of the law by the school authorities. One of the leading school men of New York, writing of legislation proposed in another State, says: "May I venture to express the hope that shall not have a spurt of patriotism born of the man or woman 'with a mission' lacking brains and balance, to put over any such bill as the New York State Military Training Commission or any other military training insofar as it is connected with the schools of the State." So far as New York is concerned, the proof of the pudding has certainly been in the eating thereof.

WON'T ACCEPT AWARD.

Printers employed in three commercial shops in Detroit have been forced on strike because of the bosses' refusal to accept an arbitration award. These firms advertise their faith in non-unionism and took this occasion to show their colors.

FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER

JUST OPENED

PETALUMA DAIRY

Wholesale and Retail Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Etc.
2431 MISSION STREET
MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

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PRINTING, PUBLISHING
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Specialty Printing

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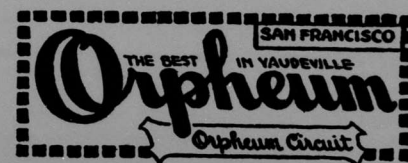
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Everything for the Home

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BUNSTER & SAXE
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GREAT SHOW ALWAYS

Comfortable Seats are obtainable in the FAMILY CIRCLE where view and acoustics are unexcelled. The price is but 25 cents plus tax.

MATINEE DAILY

Mats. 25c to \$1; Eves., 25c to \$1.50

Phone Douglas 70

This Theatre Refuses to Honor Any Ticket Purchased from a Speculator.

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

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First in Quality — STORES — First in Style
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Any Store on Mission Street
Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

LECTURES ON NEAR EAST.

The lecture department of the University Extension Division announces two illustrated lectures by Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Furlong, American explorer, artist, author and soldier. These will be given in Social Hall, Scottish Rite Building, Sutter street and Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, and are as follows: "Dalmatia and the Balkans," Thursday, March 31, 8:15 p. m.; "Turkey, the Cross Ways of the World," Friday, April 1, 8:15 p. m.

Rarely does one have an opportunity to investigate and get behind the scenes as did Colonel Furlong, when as an officer of the general staff, U. S. Army, he served as military observer with the American and Allied Forces in the Balkans and the Near East. His reports went to the Peace Conference at Paris, and to Washington. While his lectures disclose interesting facts regarding the people and their lands, they are based principally on the results of war experiences, information being revealed on the focal points of war and peace, which every American should know.

The views which illustrate the lectures are beautiful and unique in character, having been selected from a collection of nearly ten thousand original negatives. Previous to the war, Colonel Furlong devoted his time largely to traveling and writing. He undertook a number of explorations in Africa and South America and has written extensively on the discoveries he made.

At the outbreak of the world war, he was assigned to the Military Intelligence Division. In December, 1918, he was detailed to accompany President Wilson to Paris to organize and have charge of the Military Intelligence Division attached to the American Peace Commission at Paris.

He was also military attache in Rome; detailed as military observer with American and allied forces in Dalmatia, the Balkans and Turkey; ranking American officer in Fiume during the critical period in 1919; with Field Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby on the Western Egyptian frontier, 1919.

Colonel Furlong's experience qualifies him to speak authoritatively on the Near East problems, and his reputation as an artist and writer, author of many books on travel, attests to his skill in presenting facts entertainingly.

Admission to each of the lectures will be 50 cents.

BLUE SKY CONVICTION.

While a number of persons have been convicted in California for violations of the Corporate Securities Act, otherwise known as the Blue Sky Law, the first conviction ever secured upon a complaint sworn to by an officer of the State Corporation Department has just been returned in Los Angeles when a jury in Judge Houser's court found Emil Spitzer, former president of the Pacific Toy Company of Arizona, guilty of selling stock without a permit from the Commissioner of Corporation.

Spitzer sold 425 shares of the capital stock of Pacific Toy Company to P. H. Joyce at par, \$10 per share. Pacific Toy Company is an Arizona corporation. It had never applied for or obtained from the Commissioner of Corporations authority to sell its securities in this State and Spitzer had not been given permission to make such sales under a broker's or agent's license.

Spitzer contended that the stock which he sold was his personal property and that he had a right to market his private holdings without a permit. In the trial Deputy District Attorney Clark of Los Angeles, who prosecuted the case, maintained that it was the stock of the corporation which was sold by Spitzer.

In commenting upon this conviction Commissioner of Corporations E. C. Bellows said:

"This is the first time that the Corporation

Department has directed a prosecution against a violator of the Corporate Securities Act. Hitherto there has been some question among certain attorneys as to the constitutionality of the act and a few of them have displayed confidence in the idea that the Commissioner would not enforce it.

"This department will not dally with fly-by-night sellers of stock who attempt to make the State of California their dumping ground for worthless or unauthorized securities.

"There are many persons in this State who are continually preying upon the credulity of people who come into a little money and who, in seeking safe investments, are persuaded to purchase shares of stock in some company organized in some other State and which has not complied with the laws of the State of California.

"The Spitzer case was the first time this department has acted in court, but it will not be the last. There are several cases now pending and the department will give no quarter to the violators of California's Blue Sky Law.

FOR A. F. OF L. POLICY.

Any deviation from the policy of the American Federation of Labor by local unions of his international will not be tolerated by Edward Flore, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, who is here from Buffalo, New York, investigating activities within the ranks of some of the local culinary workers' organizations.

President Flore Wednesday addressed a meeting of the Waiters' and Waitresses' unions. He attended a meeting of the local joint executive board of the culinary crafts. In all of his speeches, President Flore lets it be known that the unions of his international must follow closely the policies of the American Federation of Labor, which are the policies of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

Success usually is a plant of slow growth, although its flowering may seem sudden.—Forbes Magazine.

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BEWARE OF NEW TAXATION PLAN.

The new Congress, just as soon as it assembles, will address itself to the subject of taxation. Big business is clamoring for the repeal of the income and excess profits excises and what Big Business wants will, it is reasonable to assume, carry weight with the existing Government. If Congress can find any justification for adopting other forms of taxation the excess profits tax will go and the people will be permitted to pay out of their slim savings the money that in all conscience the profiteers should yield from their dishonestly acquired hoards.

The situation has been canvassed and the only alternative to the profit tax so far suggested is a tax on sales. It is said that President Harding will offer no serious opposition to it, while leaders in the Congress, Democrats as well as Republicans, look upon it as a feasible and practicable method of securing money that the Government must have if it is to carry on at the present rate of expenditure.

There is something to be said in this connection on the subject of economy, but little may be expected in that direction. The recent Congress indulged in considerable economy talk, and that is all that it amounted to. The appropriations made exceed by \$100,000,000 the expenditures authorized by the previous Congress. And it is not likely that any material reductions will be made from departmental estimates.

Taxing what the people eat, wear and use will bring an outcry that will disturb the serenity of legislators, and they have little stomach for the

job unless it can be cleverly sugar-coated and made more palatable. The sugar coating, it is expected, will take the form of a bonus for former service men. Congress will let the world know that it wants to treat the soldiers decently, but to do so it will be necessary to lay on new taxes. Then the sales tax will be trotted out and duly enacted and the people will be forced to assume a new and crushing burden, not for benefit of those who command their sympathy and solicitude, but to ease the tax burdens of the profiteers who exploited them during and since the war.

It is expected that a sales tax, such as has been considered, will yield the Government about a billion dollars a year. It will take from the consuming public a much larger sum. When as a war measure taxes were placed upon certain commodities loosely described as luxuries the consumer was compelled to pay as much as fifty times the amount of the tax. This was notably true as respects tobacco, theatre tickets and soft drinks. Cigarettes carried a tax of ten cents per hundred, but dealers placed a tax of from 1 to 5 cents on packages of ten. The one mill tax was multiplied from ten to fifty times. The same is true as respects theatre tickets. A one-cent tax frequently became a five ten burden upon theatre-goers.

If a sales tax of 1 per cent is placed upon sales, the consumer can expect to pay it and an additional four or five cents to dealers for collecting it. That is the worst iniquity of the proposition. The people are compelled to pay a great deal

more than the government can possibly get out of the proposal.

But that is what Big Business wants, and, as stated before, it is likely what it will get, unless the public can be aroused to make a vigorous kick while it can count for something.

Making the poor carry the burdens of government is not a new trick with privilege. It has always succeeded fairly well in escaping its just share of government maintenance. Until the excess profits taxes were imposed, practically all taxes in this country were indirectly levied and collected, which means that they were passed on until they reached the ultimate consumer. Excess profits taxes are taken from those who make large incomes, and they cannot get away from them as easily as they would have the people believe. When they say that these taxes increase the cost of living, they are saying what they know not to be true or they are dishonest.

GARMENT WORKERS.

The local Garment Workers' Union has purchased \$10 worth of tickets for the benefit of the pageant to be given in the Civic Auditorium April 2d, for the San Francisco Working Boys' Club.

The union will give its twentieth anniversary entertainment and dance in the Labor Temple on the night of April 18th. The affair will be strictly invitational.

PATTERN MAKERS.

The annual election of officers of the local Pattern Makers' Union will be held tonight in the Labor Temple.

ASBESTOS WORKERS.

Asbestos Workers' Union has elected as business agent E. A. Dwyer, vice Lawrence Farrell, resigned.

Honestly, now, do you deserve Miss Fortune, or misfortune?—Forbes Magazine.



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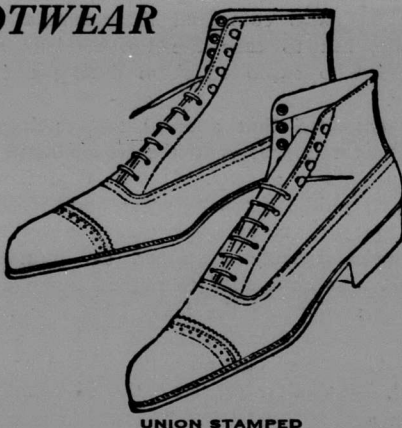
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LAYING THEM OFF.

Mikey Fitzgerald worked for a big company and had worked for them for a long time through prosperity and depression, through good times and bad. A good many of the other employees came to depend on Mikey's judgment and predictions. Last week they were discussing the situation at the plant and they asked Mikey what he thought about it.

"Last night," answered Mikey, "I had a dream. I dreamed that the Big Boss croaked and they were making preparations for a grand funeral. Of course they had big bugs for the honorary pall bearers, but they selected six huskies from the mixing floor to carry the corpse.

"After the undertaker had inspected to see that they had washed the backs of their necks and warned them not to spit on their hands before grasping the silver handles, he served out the white cotton gloves and led them all into the hall where the corpse was lyin' in state.

"Just as they lifted the fine mahogany coffin off the trestles, the Big Boss shoved back the glass plate and sat up.

"Who are these six men," he asked in a voice tremblin' with rage. 'Sure you know them all,' says the undertaker. 'There's Denny Shea and Patsey Dolan and Emmett Dalton and Tony Mahafka and Corney Kinsella and the Greek Wop. They're your pall bearers.' 'Four is enough,' answers the Big Boss. 'Lay two of them off.'"

Mikey's dream wised-the bunch that not even a pall bearer is immune from a lay off. Neither are you. It does not necessarily have to come from the boss either. Sickness, or bad luck or old age or some other misfortune may take you off the pay roll at least temporarily.

There is only one way to provide against a lay off. That is to be prepared for it by having a cash reserve where you can get it when you need it. Scores of thousands of union men have got them. And they got them by putting aside a few dollars every week in \$1 Treasury Savings Stamps and in Treasury Savings Certificates. Any one can get one that way, safely and easily and without deprivation or hardship.

STAY AWAY FROM SANTA BARBARA.

The master painters' organization of Santa Barbara has served notice that after the first of March the scale for painters in Santa Barbara will be seven dollars per day, a reduction of two dollars per day.

This is one side of the story, now comes the reply of Local No. 315, to the effect that the wage scale will remain the same as at present, as the price of round steak and other necessities are still sky high, despite the fact that the farmer and stock raiser are not getting a decent price for their products.

So, give Santa Barbara the go by until such time as the union painters have convinced the employers that the scale is still nine dollars per day.

CAN YOU HELP?

Can you gather together a few decks of cards that have been cast off because the edges are turned or bent, or because they are a bit soiled, or because they have been used more than once? Can you get a half-dozen or a dozen decks from your club or your friends?

Ex-service men in the six United States Public Health Service Hospitals in the Pacific Division of the American Red Cross want to play cards to help pass the long hours. They won't mind if the edges are torn, turned or ragged or if the spots are partly concealed with smudge.

Will you send all of your discarded decks to Miss Hilda Steinhart, Supervisor of Hospital Service, Pacific Division Headquarters of the American Red Cross, San Francisco, and she will forward them to the hospital patients. If you have any games, Victrola records or musical instruments that are not in use will you include them, too.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The Laundry Workers' Union will celebrate its twentieth anniversary on April 30th with an entertainment and dance in the Civic Auditorium. Music will be furnished by Art Hickman's orchestra.

THE NEW CONGRESSWOMAN.

If the women of the United States expect Miss Alice Robertson, member of Congress from the Second Oklahoma district, to initiate a series of reform bills for working conditions among women, they are following a delusion, thinks Robert Lyons, national organizer for the culinary crafts.

For Lyons reports that she employs seven waitresses in a far-famed cafeteria in Muskogee and pays them each \$4 a week. And she strictly enforces the "no tipping" rule, he says.

"Miss Alice herself does not practice the 'no tipping' rule," Lyons says, "unless she is the guest of some politician for Sunday dinner. She eats at the Puritan cafe at Muskogee, and the waitresses there know that she is always good for a 25-cent tip. And the waitresses at the Puritan get \$12 a week, outside of their tips.

"Miss Alice has steadily refused all attempts to unionize her cafeteria. Before the war Muskogee restaurants were organized, but she declared, 'I have no use for unions,' and refuses to come in. During the war the local union there shut its doors, sold its furniture and donated the proceeds for the Red Cross, and most of the men joined the colors. After the war Muskogee was organized again, and again 'Sweet Alice' refused to come in.

"But Alice claims that all her waitresses are college women and I guess they figure the prestige they get in working for the 'lady member' makes up what they lose in wages."

LABOR LAW UPSET.

Governor Miller signed the Knight-Brady bill which abolishes the New York Industrial Commission and empowers the Governor to create a single commission with power to abolish, consolidate and reorganize all existing bureaus or divisions in the commission. Sweeping powers will be given the new industrial commissioner. Organized labor protested against this legislation which tears to pieces the commission that was created in 1915. Advocates of the new legislation pleaded economy.

The sincerity of this claim is shown in the statement that the salaries of the new commissioner and his deputy and three board members will amount to \$39,000, while the salaries of the five members of the commission as now constituted amount to \$40,000.

Contentment can be either commendable or condemnable.—Forbes Magazine.

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